

## HEATER FOR SURGICAL VIEWING INSTRUMENTS

### REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/463,642, filed April 17, 2003, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

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### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to surgical instruments and supplies and, in particular, to heater for medical and surgical viewers subject to fogging.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In minimally invasive surgical (MIS) procedures, elongated illuminators and 10 viewers, i.e., laparoscopes and endoscopes, are inserted through small incisions in the abdominal wall or elsewhere. The viewer is typically coupled to a video camera that shows the operating field on a monitor.

A common problem is that the lens on the viewer becomes fogged. When the viewer is inserted, the lens is typically at operating room temperature which is often 15 much colder than room temperature. The body cavity is at body temperature and high humidity. As such, water droplets condense on the lens, obscuring the view. When the lens fogs, the surgeon must remove the instrument, clean the lens, and reinsert the instrument at which time fogging often begins again.

To address this problem, the instrument may be immersed in a warm saline bath 20 before surgery and during cleaning. This can be time-consuming and it is difficult to control temperature to consistent, effective working temperature.

An automated approach is described in Published U.S. Patent Application 2002/0022762 A1. A lens warming and cleaning device for use with an optical surgical instrument is disclosed. The device includes a heat-conducting tube sized and shaped to 25 receive the lens portion of the instrument, a heating element thermally coupled to an

exterior of the tube, and a cleaning member disposed within the tube. The cleaning member is disposed such that when the lens portion of the instrument is inserted into the tube, the lens portion contacts the cleaning member.

5 The heating element comprises a flexible pad that surrounds at least a portion of the tube including the lens portion. The pad may be wrapped around tube or attached to tube using an adhesive or hook-and-loop fasteners.

In one disclosed embodiment, the heating pad includes a flexible, air-permeable outer bag that encases a chemical mixture that generates an exothermic reaction when activated. The chemical mixture can be, e.g., a mixture of iron powder, water, cellulose, 10 vermiculite, activated carbon, and salt. Exposing the mixture to atmospheric oxygen triggers an exothermic reaction that warms the pad to a temperature of about 60°C and sustains that temperature for about six hours.

Other types of known exothermic reaction mixtures can be used. For example, the mixture can consist of iron powder, a chloride or sulfate of a metal having a tendency of 15 ionization greater than iron, active carbon, and water. Alternatively, the chemical mixture can be a super-cooled, supersaturated aqueous solution of sodium acetate. The pad can also employ other types of exothermic chemical reactions to generate heat, or it can include a resistance heater powered by, e.g., a battery or an external source of electricity.

20 The problems with this system are two-fold. First, the addition of a cleaning mechanism in all embodiments constitutes an unnecessary complication, since warming is by far the greatest need. Additionally, although “other types of exothermic chemical reactions” are mentioned in passing, activation methods and apparatus are not disclosed. Accordingly, the need remains for a less expensive yet effective endoscope/laparoscope 25 warming system.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention resides in a system and associated method for warming an endoscope, laparoscope, or other such instrument to minimize fogging. The preferred

embodiment comprises a pad for wrapping around an instrument, including a one or more substances operative to generate heat through an exothermic reaction; and an activation disc located around the periphery of the pad to provide for convenient user access. In the preferred embodiment, the activator is a mixture of water and sodium acetate, and the 5 disc is made of perforated stainless steel. A housing contains the pad in sleeve form and an optional heat-conductive tube to receive the instrument around which the pad is wrapped. The pad may be partitioned.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is a drawing which shows the way in which a heating pad is inserted 10 into a housing with the top cover removed;

FIGURE 2 shows the way in which an internal tube is placed into the pad;

FIGURE 3 is a drawing which shows how the pad is then folded over on top of the tube to completely surround it;

FIGURE 4 illustrates the addition of the top cover without a hinge lid;

15 FIGURE 5 is the drawing of a completed unit including a hinge lid;

FIGURE 6 is a drawing of the preferred embodiment the pad; and

FIGURE 7 is a drawing illustrating an alternative embodiment of a pad.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention improves upon the prior art by providing a low-cost yet effective 20 heater for medical/surgical viewers subject to fogging, including endoscopes, laparoscopes, elongated microscopes, and so forth. Broadly, the apparatus includes a housing into which there is disposed a heating pad containing chemicals to produce heat through an exothermic reaction. The pad is rolled in the housing to create an elongated cavity in alignment with an aperture through the housing into which the instrument to be 25 warmed is placed. In a preferred embodiment, a heat-conductive tube is also included between the rolled pad and instrument to provide for more consistent heating, and silicon

acetate is used as the active ingredient in the pad, generated heat through contact with water also in the pad.

Now making reference to the drawings, Figure 1 is an oblique representation showing the way in which pad 102 is placed into a housing 104 without a lid or hinged access panel, which will be described with reference to subsequent figures. In Figure 2, a heat-conductive tube 120 of aluminum, stainless steel, or other suitable metal or other material is placed into the partially rolled pad 102.

In Figure 3, the remaining portion of the pad 102 is folded over and onto the tube 120, again, without the lid or access panel being shown. In Figure 4, the lid 140 is placed onto the housing, with an access door 142 being provided in alignment with the opening of tube 120, as shown. In Figure 5, a hinged lid 150 is added, allowing a user to open the lid to gain access to an activation area 152 on the pad, which will be described in further detail below.

Figure 6 is a plan view of a preferred heating pad 160 according to the invention. The pad contains a mixture of sodium acetate and water, and, unique to the invention, a particular spot 152 is provided, including a stainless steel disc to initiate the chemical reaction. Referring back to Figure 5, this disc is placed on the pad so that when rolled into the housing, the area 152 is easily accessible when the hinged lid 150 is opened. Note that the pad 160 is also otherwise partitioned along lines 164 and 166 to conveniently provide fold areas for easier placement into the housing 104.

Figure 7 illustrates an alternative design for the pad, wherein, instead of elongated seams 164 and 166, islands 174 and 176 are provided instead, these also being conducive to folding along the same desired line.

I claim: